

Governor Mann Settles Strike

"JUSTICE HAS PREVAILED"

I am highly gratified at the peaceful and happy solution of the differences between the carmen and the street railway company, and congratulate the men not only on the settlement but on their splendid conduct as well. I feel that the pleasant and prompt settlement of differences was brought about because of the desire for justice has prevailed. One especially pleasing point is that under the agreement all future differences will be settled by arbitration and this should totally eliminate all danger of strikes and lockouts in the future.

Richard I. Manning.
Columbia, Sept. 17.

The State of September 17 gives the following report of Governor Manning's success in settling the strike at Columbia, S. C.:

"The first step looking to a settlement of the differences between the striking carmen and the street railway officials was taken early in the week by Governor Manning. He held several conferences with leaders from both sides in an effort to get at the basic facts. After he had come to a full understanding of the situation, Governor Manning then began to outline plans for a settlement that would be acceptable to all concerned.

"In discussing the case with the leaders, the governor made it plain that it was his desire that each side receive a square deal, that peace be maintained and that the convenience of the public be served.

"Justice shall be done" were the words that the governor used in ad-

INSURABLE INTEREST

There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding, even among insurance men, as to what is meant by "insurable interest," as that expression is used in life insurance. It should be clearly fixed in mind that everyone has an insurable interest in his own life. He, therefore, can make anyone he chooses his beneficiary in a policy which he, himself, takes out on his own life. This beneficiary need not be a relative or an acquaintance even.

It is only when insurance is applied for by one on the life of another than the insured that the question assumes any practical importance. The Nebraska insurance code says: "Insurable interest in the matter of life and health insurance exists when the beneficiary, because of relationship, either pecuniary or from ties of blood or marriage, has reason to expect some benefit from the continuance of the life of the insured.

THE MIDWEST LIFE
OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
A STOCK COMPANY SELLING
GUARANTEED COST LIFE INSURANCE

ressing the crowd Thursday afternoon.

"Governor Manning's desire was to bring the dispute to the diplomatic stage, because he felt sure that an agreement could be reached when all of the facts were presented.

"Wednesday morning William Elliott, vice president of the railway, in active charge of the strike situation for his company, called at the governor's office by invitation and discussed freely the attitude of the company. Governor Manning asked him for a statement as to what the company would agree to.

Three Modes Acceptable

"Taking a piece of the governor's stationery, Mr. Elliott wrote the following offer:

"To leave the method of inspection and registration of street car fares, to be of force hereafter:

- (a) To the governor;
- (b) To any individual or person designated by the governor; or
- (c) To the chief justice of the supreme court."

"Governor Manning received this offer in writing as information and immediately sent it to A. A. Gerald, president of the local union of carmen, for action.

"President Gerald called the members of the union to meet Wednesday afternoon, when the offer was considered. At 5:30 o'clock President Gerald sent the following reply to the governor:

Strikers Assent

"The employers' association agrees to leave the method of inspection and registration of street cars, to be of force hereafter, to the governor.

"The association is willing to leave the differences to a committee of three, selected one by the company, one by the association and the third by these two."

"Governor Manning next decided that it was best to secure a strong committee composed of leaders of organized labor to confer further with the company. He carefully considered the names of all leaders in the state. It was upon his suggestion that H. E. Thompson of Columbia, familiarly known as 'Smoke' Thompson, and John L. Davis, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor, were selected for this important work. The suggestion of these two names met with favor on the part of the company and the union of carmen. Mr. Thompson was a big factor in the settlement of the first strike on the street railway. He is secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Several months ago, Governor Manning appointed him chairman of the Confederate Home commission. Mr. Davis is a former president of the Columbia Typographical union.

Not Retarded by Clashes

The two representatives of the union met with Mr. Elliott Thursday afternoon and were discussing a plan of settlement when the clashes occurred on Main and Gervais streets. The disturbances did not materially interfere with the work of the board. Yesterday at noon the board met and continued in session until 7:30 o'clock last night.

"The members went carefully into the facts of the case and point after point was agreed upon until finally the new memorandum of rules was drafted and signed. Mr. Elliott was high in his praise of the work of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Davis.

"Leaders on both sides were agreed last night that it was through the efforts of Governor Manning, who acted in an unofficial capacity as mediator

that the strike was brought to an end so quickly.

"After the draft of the agreement had been decided upon last night, President Gerald was called into the conference. He went carefully into each proposition agreed to by the representatives of the union and concurred in the action. The paper was then laid before all of the members of the union, was most favorably received and was adopted.

To Prescribe Method

"Having been proposed by the company and chosen by the union, it is the purpose of Governor Manning to prepare a fair and impartial method of inspection. The governor will begin on this important work this morning and hopes within a few weeks to have a plan perfected that will be acceptable in every way to the railway company and the union. The governor realizes that this is a most important task and he said that his best thought would be put into the work. The carmen expressed confidence that the governor would prepare a set of rules which would be fair to both sides.

"Last night William Elliott highly commended Governor Manning because of his stand in the case. He said that it was due to the calm and judicial action of Governor Manning that an agreement had been reached on all of the points at issue."

BRYAN AND PEACE

William J. Bryan, secretary of state, resigned a \$12,000.00 office rather than allow it to circumscribe his activities in behalf of universal peace.

Bryan has been severely criticised for this act, but all will give him credit for a sincerity of purpose. Bryan is a Christian in heart as well as mind. When the Prince of Peace was born into the world the angels sang on that glad morn, "On earth peace, good will to men." This sentiment has become a part of the being of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan, furthermore, is a Mason and has imbibed the principles of Freemasonry, which mean peace between men and peace between nations. As secretary of state he negotiated more than thirty peace treaties with foreign countries. A newspaper said of him, "He has a capacity of loving more men that ought to be hated than any man in America."

Masons throughout the world have been called upon to use their influence for peace, and Mr. Bryan is but leading in the effort to bring to pass what the fraternity is praying for.

The New England Craftsman represents the sentiments of the Masonic Trowel in its statement as follows:

"The New England Craftsman makes no comment on any man's religion or politics; these are subjects he should settle with his own soul. This does not forbid us to approve or condemn the action of the priest or the politician when the value of their cast may be estimated by the standards of justice, charity and patriotism. In this light we feel justified in quoting and commending with our hearty approval the words of the Springfield Republican regarding the resignation of William J. Bryan as secretary of state, as follows:

"Those who know Mr. Bryan best will be at no loss to understand his position. He is a profound believer in the doctrines of conciliation that are embodied in his chain of peace treaties—that international differences should be submitted to arbitration, and that delay in action is a healer of differences.

"The events in the great and unhappy war drama have seemed to sidetrack for the time Mr. Bryan's

doctrines, but they have not become unimportant in the large perspective. He will be longest remembered because of broad foundations which he has helped to lay, and to which the world will grow. He has stood by his convictions at the expense of his place in President Wilson's cabinet, and the thinking people of the United States will respect him for it. He has been consistent with himself."—Masonic Trowel.

LOOKING FARTHER BACK FOR THE FAULT

The editor of this paper was a traveling salesman when Woodrow Wilson was elected to office, and was working out of Spokane. We have recently heard a good deal of talk about the present democratic administration being responsible for the slump in the lumber industry that has prevailed the past year or two. We have also read considerable about it. In 1912 Spokane was our headquarters in our work as traveling salesman. We made every town along the Great Northern from Spokane to the Dakota line and on one trip along the route we found that there wasn't a single lumber mill running—every one shut down. There wasn't a logging crew working in the Kallispell vicinity in the year 1912-13, whereas there had formerly been more than a million dollars a year paid out there in logging during the winter season. Now what we would like to know is how anyone can figure out that the democratic administration is responsible for the slump in the lumber industry in the northwest? Answer: It is not. If the fault lies anywhere, it lies with previous republican administrations, just as have all the hard times that we have been experiencing. The fact is that had the republicans been continued in office, times would have been a lot harder than they have been or are now because there would have been no currency bill passed to prevent panics, such as the democrats at once put on the statute books when they got into power. The people will do well to hark back a couple of years, or three or four, to search for the whys and wherefores of hard times. They won't be able to locate the fault with the present democratic administration.—Inland Empire News.

CHEMISTRY AN INDUSTRIAL SERVANT

Industrial chemistry announces another great achievement in the discovery of a process by which the cotton stalks of the south will be used for the making of paper and other valuable products. In the southern states 75 million tons of cotton stalks are thrown away each year, enough to make all the paper used in this country. It is announced that this gigantic waste will be turned into wealth.

An idea of what such an industrial revolution would mean to the cotton states may be had from the results of utilizing the cotton seeds. These used to be thrown away as utterly worthless, and beside every cotton gin was a pile of them that rotted. Chemistry found the oil in the seed and a way to take it out, and now the products of cotton seed have added 200 million dollars a year to the value of the cotton crop.

Industrial chemistry is already at work upon plans to turn the enormous wastage in southern lumbering into a profit. It is estimated that when methods have been devised and put in use to take alcohol and other products from the sawdust and waste of the southern yellow pine mills the profits from that alone will be far greater than the profit of lumbering as it is now done.—Kansas City Star.